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## ONE WORD MORE UPON TEXAS.

An error of the press occurred in the leading article in our paper of Saturday last (which, however, attentive readers will have generally detected from its context) the correction of which may prevent some misapprehension. The error consists in printing the date 1834 instead of 1836 as the year in which the Constitution of Texas was formed by the "same Convention" as that which had, in the same year, issued its Declaration of Independence.

Having occasion thus again to allude to the subject, in regard to which we have recently been obliged, greatly regretting the necessity for it, to expose the unfortunate and lamentable errors of history and of fact of the Executive organ—errors which led to its late denunciation of bloodshed and "vengeance" upon any attempt of the Mexican authorities to send reinforcements to Mexican posts on Mexican territory—we take occasion now to say, that, having done all in our power to prevent this Government from perpetrating or countenancing any such aggression, by demonstrating equally its enormity and its fatuity, we are content, for the present, to leave the question, without further controversy, where it stands.

Before we quit it entirely, however, we will briefly notice so much of an article on the subject in "the Union" of Saturday night last as is contained in the following quotation from it:

"The attempt made by the 'National Intelligencer' of this morning to reply to our argument of Thursday evening is like the struggle of the weak man to escape from the morass in which he is floundering. What will the reader think of its attempting to show that the Texas which we now claim—the Texas whose boundaries are the same with those which all our Administrations have claimed it to have under the treaty of Louisiana—Texas to the Rio del Norte—was not the Texas as recognized by the Powers of Europe, although she had solemnly proclaimed it in the organic law of 1836?" &c.

Whether the "Union" or the "National Intelligencer" most resembles the weak man in a morass, &c., we are perfectly willing to refer to the judgment of all disinterested persons; that is to say, of all persons of whatever party who have no interest in Texan land claims or Texan scrip to be affected by the decision. Our purpose now is only to satisfy those of our readers who are also readers of "the Union," that nothing can be more unwarrantable than the abuse lavished upon us by the Executive organ for the ground which we have taken on this subject, unless it be its own assertion of title to the Rio del Norte as the recognized boundary of Texas. This we shall show by quotations from the argument upon the question, by him who best understands it, and who is at the same time the most prominent member of its own party in the Senate of the United States, "when the Treaty of Annexation" was under debate in that body almost a year and a half ago. Of the speech delivered by Senator Benton on that occasion, we quote from "the Globe" of May 20, 1844, the subjoined passages, after commending which to the whole attention of our readers, we cheerfully resign the merits of the question into their hands.

## EXTRACTS FROM MR. BENTON'S SPEECH, MAY 16, 1844.

"These former provinces of the Mexican Viceroyalty, now departments of the Mexican Republic, lying on both sides of the Rio Grande from its head to its mouth, we now propose to incorporate, so far as they lie on the left bank of the river, into our Union, by virtue of a treaty of re-annexation with Texas. Let us pause and look at our new and important proposed acquisitions in this quarter. First: there is the department, formerly the province of New Mexico, lying on both sides of the river from its head-spring to near the Paso del Norte—that is to say, half way down the river. This department is studded with towns and villages—is populated, well cultivated, and covered with flocks and herds. On its left bank (for I only speak of the part which we propose to re-annex), is first, the frontier village Taos, 3,000 souls, and where the custom-house is kept at which the Missouri caravans enter their goods; then Albuquerque, 6,000 souls; then some scores of other towns and villages—all more or less populated and surrounded by flocks and herds. Then come the departments of Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, without settlements on the left bank of the river, but occupying the right bank, and commanding the left. All this—being parts of four Mexican departments, now under Mexican Governors and Governments—is permanently re-annexed to this Union, if this treaty is ratified, and is actually re-annexed from the moment of the signature of the treaty, according to the President's last message, to remain so until the acquisition is rejected by rejecting the treaty! The one-half of the department of New Mexico, with its capital, becomes a territory of the United States: an angle of Chihuahua, at the Paso del Norte, famous for its wine, also becomes ours: a part of the department of Coahuila, not populated on the left bank, which we take, but commanded from the right bank by Mexican authorities: the same of Tamaulipas, the ancient Nuevo Santander, (New St. Andrew), and which covers both sides of the river from its mouth for some hundred miles up, and all the left bank of which is in the power and possession of Mexico. These, in addition to the old Texas of those parts of four States—these towns and villages—these people and territory—these flocks and herds—this SLICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, TWO THOUSAND MILES LONG AND FOUR HUNDRED BROAD—all this our President has cut off from its mother empire, and presents to us, and declares it is ours till the Senate rejects it! He calls it TEXAS! and the cutting off he calls re-annexation! Humboldt calls it New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Nuevo Santander, (now Tamaulipas) i. e. the civilized world may qualify this re-annexation by the application of some odious and terrible epithet. Demosthenes advised the people of Athens not to take, but to re-take a certain city; and in that re-take the virtue which saved the act from the character of spoliation and robbery. Will it be equally potent with us? and will the re-prefixed to the annexation, legitimate the SEIZURE OF TWO THOUSAND MILES OF A NEIGHBOR'S DOMINION, WITH WHOM WE HAVE TREATIES OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE? Will it legit-

mate this seizure, made by virtue of a treaty with Texas, when no Texan force—witness the disastrous expeditions to Mier and to Santa Fe—have been seen near it without being killed or taken, to the last man?"

"I wash my hands of all attempts to dismember the Mexican Republic by seizing her dominions in New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas. The treaty, in all that relates to the boundary of the Rio Grande, is an act of UNPARALLELED OUTRAGE ON MEXICO. It is the SEIZURE OF TWO THOUSAND MILES OF HER TERRITORY without word of explanation with her, and by virtue of a treaty with Texas to which she is no party. Our Secretary of State, in his letter to the United States Chargé in Mexico, and seven days after the treaty was signed, and after the Mexican Minister had withdrawn from our seat of Government, shows full well that he was conscious of the enormity of this outrage; knew it was war; and proffered volunteer apologies to avert the consequences which he knew he had provoked."

"I therefore propose, as an additional resolution, applicable to the Rio del Norte boundary only—the one which I will read and send to the Secretary's table—and on which, at the proper time, I shall ask the vote of the Senate. This is the resolution:

"Resolved, That the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, commencing, as the said incorporation would do, 'a part of the Mexican departments of New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas,' would be an ACT OF DIRECT AGGRESSION ON MEXICO; for all the consequences of which the United States would stand responsible."

It is officially announced in the government gazette of Saturday last that LEVI WOODBURY, now one of the Senators in Congress from the State of New Hampshire, has been appointed by the President of the United States to be one of the Associate Judges (Judge of the Supreme Court) in the place of JOSEPH STORY, deceased.

Mr. WOODBURY has been for twenty years in the General Government—first as Senator, afterwards for several years Secretary of the Navy, afterwards for several years Secretary of the Treasury, and again Senator from New Hampshire, succeeding in that office Mr. HUBBARD. Before entering into the General Government, he had been Governor of his own State, and, we believe, a judge in the highest court of that State. He has had all the advantages, therefore, which would be derived from extensive experience in public affairs, in the course of which he must have acquired a perfect knowledge of the laws of the United States.

We do not know that a better appointment could have been expected, under all the circumstances, to fill the vacancy in question.

## MOROCCO.

A correspondent suggests that the refusal of the Emperor of Morocco, through the Bashaw of Tangiers, to recognise our recently appointed Consul, calls for wisdom and prudence in those who have the management of our foreign affairs. It is not in itself, he says, a just occasion of hostilities, but it may lead to a state of things from which amicable relations will with difficulty be restored. We have now, as it happens, no naval force in the Mediterranean; but, as the Mexican war-cloud has pretty much departed, some of our national ships, he doubts not, will soon be ordered into that sea.

## MAINE ELECTION.

The Kennebec Journal has returns of the vote for Governor of the State of Maine in 288 towns, as follows: For MORSE (Whig) 23,434; ANDERSON (Dem.) 27,770; scattering 5,379; majority against Anderson 1,043. Last year his majority in the same towns was 1,298.

On Saturday week the remains of DANIEL BOONE and his WIFE, which had been previously removed from their former resting place in the State of Missouri, were reinterred in the cemetery at Frankfort, Kentucky, with imposing public solemnities. The public authorities of the State, together with the military and civil associations, and a large concourse of citizens, participated in the interesting ceremonies. Mr. Senator CRITTENDEN was the orator on the occasion, and delivered a very eloquent address.

REMARKABLE WEAT.—The Baltimore American notices a specimen of white wheat, very remarkable for its extraordinary size, which was grown on the farm of Mr. JOSEPH PEARSON, about three miles northwest of Baltimore, who has this year raised about three hundred bushels, the produce being estimated at forty to forty-five bushels per acre. The stalks are about six feet high, very stout at the bottom, and the grain fully one half larger than the ordinary red wheat. The strength of the stalks enables it to stand the wind and rain, and it is said to be entirely exempt from smut. Several years ago Mr. Pearson purchased and sowed a quantity of wheat procured from New York, among which some heads appeared towering several feet above the other grain. These were carefully collected, producing about a gill of grain, and in a few years Mr. P. has succeeded in raising from them the quantity above mentioned. He supposes it to be a species of Chinese wheat, the description of which it closely resembles.

TAX COTTON CROP.—The New York Shipping and Commercial List of Saturday publishes its annual statement of the cotton crop for the year ending September 1st, 1845. The crop is estimated at 2,394,504, being 364,094 bales increase on the previous year; 2,083,756 bales had been exported. The stock on hand at the principal Southern cities is 74,398. The amount of cotton taken for home consumption during the year was 389,006 bales, being an increase of 42,262 bales on last year. This does not include any cotton manufactured in the States south and west of Virginia, nor any in that State, except in the vicinity of Petersburg and Richmond. During the year 16,687 bales were destroyed by fire, of these 11,900 were burnt in New York, 3,481 in Charleston, and 1,900 in Savannah.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—The Arkansas Intelligencer of the 30th ultimo states that the Indians on the frontier are quiet and peaceable, with the exception of the Kickapoos and Camanches, who are arrayed in arms against each other. The Camanches have said that the Kickapoos should not hunt upon the prairies, and the latter tribe, assisted by volunteers from several small scattering tribes, have proceeded to the hunt fully prepared to meet the Camanches in battle if they are molested.

MR. BENJAMIN MITCHELL has retired from the Philadelphia Pennyman, of which he was one of the original proprietors, and his interest has passed to A. BORN HAMILTON, with Mr. B. PARRY, will hereafter conduct the paper. The Pennyman is a Loco-foco paper, and is one of the ablest of those of that party.

## THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The character and position of Mr. Senator ARCHER (of Virginia) give great interest to the following Letter from his pen, which we find published in the Philadelphia papers:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, SEPT. 8, 1845.

DEAR SIR: It is in a very brief and hurried manner only, that, amid the distractions of this place, I am enabled to give the answer to your request for my opinion of the fitness of an arrangement of our Law of Naturalization, so as to make American birth the future condition of American citizenship.

I premise that an opinion favorable to such a requirement can be attended with no effort contributory to the advancement of the object, the prevalent and adverse opinion being too firmly established for overthrow. The expression of this opinion can only have the result of exciting clamor, impairing the popularity of those who avow it, and obstructing perhaps the progress of the American Republican party. As it has for a long time, however, been my practice to have no reserve as regards the avowal of my opinions on public questions, when properly requested, I do not hesitate to respond to your request in the present instance.

The great advance of our country in population strips the proposed inquiry of any necessary consideration of our earlier policy of inviting the growth of our people by foreign contribution. That growth, sufficient for all purposes of large power and prosperity, and under the influence of a law of rapid indigenous multiplication, leaves us assuredly at full liberty to consult and be guided by any consideration of differently advised policy which may serve to demand our attention.

Of this character there appear to me to be several, very imperative in their requirements. Among them is one of a very general nature, which at account perhaps may with more readiness and effect be referred to. I allude to the great advantage of a homogenous character of the people composing a nation in regard to political administrations. When portions of the nation are emigrants from countries with forms of civil policy essentially differing, or inevitably adverse to those of the receiving nation, as in our case, how can these men have the just appreciation or the adequate knowledge of the value and structure and operation of our very peculiar and even anomalous forms of government which qualify for participation in the conduct of them? This is a consideration which does not require to be enlarged upon. The suggestion is sufficient, and the inference equally incontestable and important. Diversities of interest among the parts may contribute to the prosperity of a State; but not diversities of social and political character in its people to the harmonious and successful conduct of its political affairs. Why shall this material inconvenience, or it may be great hazard, to the perpetuity of its institutions, at least in an unaltered character, be incurred by a nation like ours, if not redundant or replete, yet certainly sufficiently abounding in population, of the character, if we are not at liberty to say the best in all respects, yet certainly the best adapted to our institutions? Is it true that men who pass the sea change their minds and their affections and the principles and the prejudices which may unfit them for participation in pure and free government as readily as their climate? The adage which pronounces the reverse of this proposition has been received in all time as just.

Let any truly patriotic man consult his own bosom: does he find there a notion that, removed to any other country than his own, he can ever love it as his own? Will he not treat the suggestion that he would as an injustice and an injury? Can he be fit, then—can it be either expedient or right, that he should have extended to him participation in the government of this other country, which it may be has variant interests and a commercial policy permanently adverse to those of his own country, and even at any time into military conflict, threatening the property, or it may be the cherished institutions of his own? Can it be a proceeding consonant to sound morals or to sound policy either to put men in this condition of irreconcilable separation between their affections and their duties—between their position and their obligations? Yet this is the unquestioned predicament in which every sound-hearted man must or may find himself placed by the process of naturalization. I do not ask whether he ought to place himself in this position or consent to occupy it. That is for himself and his own conscience, not to my conscience, to decide. But I do ask whether it can be best for the country to which he may have transferred himself from his own for the improvement of his pecuniary condition, of its own accord, and without any imperious policy demanding, to insist on placing men, and large and continuously flowing masses of men, with no limitation as to numbers, in this position?

It is a common remark, which does not require to be repeated, that the denial of citizenship, or the right to take a part in the exercise of our sovereignty and the management of our political affairs, involves no necessity for the denial of any other right to foreigners who may see occasion to domiciliate with us. To every right or privilege appurtenant properly to the full attainment of the object which must be supposed to bring them to our country, the acquisition and enjoyment of property, the guaranty should be as efficient as to the natives. No one is found urging objections on this score, more than to the continuance of all privileges, those of citizenship inclusive, where they have heretofore been conceded.

As to the silly abstraction in the mouths of some people that refusal to extend equality of privilege to all resident among us would be in contravention of our institutions, it cannot be necessary to say any thing. There would be an end of all national independence and social safety if the people invested with the property of a State—the Nation—were to be restrained in adopting order according to its own views of policy, as regarded the parties who should be admitted to the participation of its sovereignty. Under such a principle, hordes of Hindostanes, or Chinese, or Haytiens, might force themselves without limit, as without fitness, on our sovereignty, become preponderant in the population, assert mastery in the government, and change or overturn it under its own forms. A proposition cannot be more stupid than that because I admit a man into my family, find him employment, and secure him the fruits of his labor, I am also obliged to admit him to a full participation in the regulation of my household and its inmates.

I have thus, as hastily as I could put words on paper, given the answer to your request for my opinion on the question you proposed. As far as I am advised, no nation, save our own, admits, except in individual cases as special favor, other than its indigenous population to the full enjoyment of political as well as civil rights. The possession and guaranty of this last class of rights satisfying in my judgment all just and reasonable pretensions on the part of the immigrant population, it is in my opinion that our nation would do right and well to conform to the universal principle of action of other nations, conceding no superior advantages in this important respect beyond those they concede to us. The Father of our liberty, had he been obliged by default (to the best of a foreign land, would have found an asylum only, (in the retire event,) not citizenship. Shall every tenant of a lazar-house abroad find not only welcome and security, but an equal participation in rights, of which, from defective education, he cannot know the value, and, from defective character, acquires only as a spoil and an emolument, to dispose of without a passing thought of the public interests which he is allowed to influence?

You will perceive that I have confined myself to the small compass of remark indispensable to the respect due to your request of me, the occasion not permitting a more general discussion of the great questions which the Native American party have brought to the consideration of the country; on these I shall probably find an occasion to express my sentiments at large. In the mean time, however, and as the sequel to the opinion I have now expressed, I must not withhold the advice that the Native American party should not aim to carry out the principle that nativity should be the condition of citizenship. Not that the principle is not excellent, but because it cannot be attained; and the attempt to attain it may and will hazard the attainment of good which is attainable. A wise man always prefers in his necessity half a loaf to no bread. I am, very respectfully, yours,

Gen. P. S. SEATE. W. S. ARCHER.

## FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Accounts to the 21st of July represent affairs in the River Plate to remain without change. The English and French Ministers had demanded the withdrawal of the Argentine army from the territory of the Uruguay Republic and the removal of the Argentine squadron from before Montevideo, which the Argentine Government had refused to do, and required that they should acknowledge the rigorous blockade of Montevideo. Affairs were thus put at issue, and the next step of the two Ministers was awaited with much anxiety.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce censures this interference on the part of European nations. He charges the French and English with aiding General Paz, in Corrientes; a part of whose forces (under General Lopez) had recently surprised and entered the city of Santa Fe. The invaders, after sacking the town, retired, taking with them about four hundred women and girls, and cutting the throats of most of those left behind, including all their prisoners. The same letter adds:

"About two thousand men in Corrientes and four hundred in the city of Montevideo, assisted by two thousand six hundred Frenchmen with arms, are the only enemies that now exist to the Argentine Government in all America; and for these this splendid country is to be again the scene of civil war and bloodshed. The Argentine Government offer to guaranty the lives and property of all who lay down their arms, the complete independence of the Uruguay Republic, and the entire pacification of this part of South America, if the English and French squadron withdraw their support from the city of Montevideo. The quiet entry of General ORRIS would follow, and our commerce would be again as usual. Mr. BERRY, our charge, has nobly taken a stand to support our commerce and our rights by protesting against the English and French agents again exciting civil war by taking a part to uphold the few remnants of General RIVERA's party, and against any blockade, or any other measure of interference."

The Buenos Ayrean "Packet" also protests against the interference of the European Powers, and maintains—

"That the question at issue is one of paramount importance to all the States of America, not from republican susceptibility only in regard to the interference of monarchical Europe, but from the vital principles of independent existence it involves, and in respect to which there can be no compromise. It is substantially reduced to this: Is the Argentine Republic the Republic of American members of the great family of nations, or are they mere fiefs of the crowned heads of Europe? The Argentine Government asserts the former. The squadrons of England and France practically maintain the latter."

The "Packet" of the 19th July has the following paragraph:

"We understand that President ORRIS has convoked the Legislative Chambers of the Oriental State, which were so unceremoniously turned out of doors by RIVERA in 1838, to assemble forthwith in the vicinity of Montevideo for the despatch of important business, now that the whole territory of the Republic, the capital excepted, obeys the legal authority. We believe that, with very few exceptions, the whole of the members of those Chambers are still alive, and will attend at their post."

## LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

By the Nautilus, arrived at Baltimore from Rio de Janeiro, advices have been received up to the 9th of August, by which the following information has been obtained:

"RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG. 9, 1845. "The British Minister here has received despatches from Montevideo saying that the English and French have placed a man-of-war alongside of each of Rosas' vessels of war off Montevideo, and informed them that they could not move. Rosas has been defeated in the interior by Paz and Lopez, and is now forcing every man from 14 to 70 years of age into his army as a last struggle, and is doubtless near his political end."

"Montevideo advises to the 19th ult. say that a French brig-of-war has hauled up to the head of our harbor for the protection of the left wing of the lines, and the British ship Comus has anchored in a position outside to bear upon the enemy on the right wing. These movements evince a hostile character."

## AFFAIRS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

The subjoined letter from a correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, though its date is not quite so recent as other advices from the same quarter, gives an interesting statement of the condition of the war and parties on the River La Plata:

"MONTVIDEO, JULY 1, 1845.—For three years a war has continued in the Banda Oriental; for three years this little Republic has been saturated with the blood of her sons; and for three years has the bloody sword been applied to the throats of those who have been taken as prisoners of war. A recapitulation of all the horrors of this war would be startling indeed—it has been carried on on such opposite principles to those which govern every other nation in the nineteenth century."

"We are now waiting the return of the British packet from Buenos Ayres with great anxiety, and shall then probably know whether we are to have peace or war in the river. The French Admiral said yesterday to a gentleman of high standing that he thought there would be peace, as both peace and war had been offered to Gen. Rosas. My opinion is, however, that there will be war, and that Gen. Rosas will prefer going to the Pampas with his army, and there carry on a protracted war, to living and ruling in Buenos Ayres in a state of peace. He has constantly been at war since he has been allowed to rule, and the theatre of his ambition now is the vast territory of the Brazils."

"Should Montevideo fall, this part of the Brazilian Empire would be beaten, and within two years shaken to its foundation. France and England will not permit this, and Brazil enters into the triple alliance to save Montevideo. A few days since an order came down from Buenos Ayres to Admiral Brown, commanding the Buenos Ayrean squadron, to attack the city. The English Admiral, knowing the order, placed the English steamer Firebrand alongside the Buenos Ayrean squadron, with orders to sink them if they attempted the attack. Her guns, which are 64-pounders, were double shot and brought to bear on Admiral Brown's brig, who had no doubt was well satisfied with this intervention. There is also no doubt that powder and ball cartridges have been furnished this Government from both the English and French ships of war."

"We can therefore consider that the intervention of force has commenced, and soon I trust will be in active execution, and continue till the flags of all nations can navigate the noble rivers which empty into the Rio La Plata. These have been closed by General Rosas, and we know nothing of the people who for thousands of miles inhabit their banks; but I trust the present generation will become acquainted with their history, and the flag of the United States float along the shores of Paraguay, a nation which has maintained its independence for forty years, and still is shut up from all intercourse with the civilized world. France and England will not require any troops from Europe. Paraguay will send all that are required to settle the controversy in Buenos Ayres. All she wants are arms and munitions of war, and she has the men to give laws to the whole Southern continent."

"Since writing the foregoing the British packet has arrived from Buenos Ayres, and it is almost certain that war will take place between that place and the Alliance of Peace, consisting of France, England, and the Brazils. About ninety days will finish the business, and bring leading peace to the citizens of the River La Plata, who are now banished and driven to the caves and forests of the country, to save their throats from the saw-knife of Buenos Ayres."

## LATE FROM CHINA.

By the arrival at New York of the ship Rain-bow, from Canton, we have intelligence from China to the 5th of June, considerably later than was received by the overland mail. On the 5th of July the Rainbow saw the United States frigate Constitution going into Macao, and was boarded by a boat from her.

By former arrivals we received a rumor that there had been a large fire at Canton. From papers brought by the Rainbow we learn the particulars concerning it, with the terrible fact that over twelve hundred lives were lost. The Friend of China, published at Hong Kong, of the 31st of May, states that the fire broke out in the forenoon of Sunday the 25th in a theatre while the performances were going on. The theatre was situated in the centre of a square, from which there was no egress except by a narrow lane. As soon as the fire was discovered the audience endeavored to escape; at the same time an immense crowd from the outside were endeavoring to force themselves in. The result was that an immense number of people were burnt to death or trampled to death by the crowd. The official estimate of the Mandarins state the number of killed at twelve hundred and fifty-seven, including fifty-two male and female actors; the wounded are estimated at twenty-one hundred. The day after the fire thirty more were killed by a falling wall, and nearly a hundred were badly wounded. The bodies of the dead were so horribly disfigured that many of them could not be recognized, and lay unclaimed and unburied. The authorities had ordered four hundred coffins for unclaimed bodies. A large portion of the dead were females, and it was feared many had been murdered by the robbers that infest the city for the sake of their jewelry. Thirty years ago a similar calamity occurred at the same theatre. At that time the authorities forbade dramatic representations by the inhabitants; the present company were outside people.

From Honan province there are accounts of an earthquake, which demolished about ten thousand houses, killing upwards of four thousand people.

The Chinese authorities have ordered the robbers and assassins of the British officers, in the affair notified by a previous arrival, to be punished; British subjects, however, are still excluded from the city of Canton, and the authorities urge the unwillingness of the people as the reason why they cannot permit them to enter.

The great age of the Emperor is said to make the duties of the Government irksome to him. There is likely to be a good deal of difficulty in regard to the succession. Large deficits will occur in the revenue. Recent orders have been issued that all officers who fail to pay the greater part of their debts shall suffer decapitation. KEYING has received a seat in the Cabinet as Assistant Minister.

The following is given as a summary of the imports and exports of Canton for the year 1844:

Imports.	Exports.
British.....\$15,506,240.....	\$17,025,360
American.....1,320,170.....	6,686,171
French.....35,923.....	37,130
Dutch.....231,708.....	575,188
Belgian.....60,517.....	9,042
Danish.....51,990.....	
Swedish.....18,234.....	153,688
German.....5,743.....	122,888
Portuguese.....614,824.....	7,522
Total.....\$17,843,249.....	\$25,513,949

The ratio of the aggregate imports and exports of China for several years may be seen from the following statement:

Imports.	Exports.
1832.....\$7,830,009.....	\$17,240,486
1840.....11,205,270.....	13,840,750
1844.....15,920,132.....	17,925,360

The imports are in each case exclusive of opium. The Government has officially authorized the traffic in opium, and "fanned out" the privilege of licensing opium houses at auction for \$720 per month.—Enquirer.

## FROM HAYTI.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Exchange furnishes the subjoined intelligence from Cape Haytien:

"The difficulties between the people of the French and Spanish parts of the island, or, as they are termed here, the Haytiens and Dominicans, appear to be as far as ever from a settlement. On the 27th ult. the Haytiens attacked Saxavon, drove out the Dominican troops, and took possession of the place. No more military executions of prisoners have been ordered, and the prisoners are well treated. Saxavon is a frontier town, commanding the main pass between the French and Spanish territories, and is eighteen leagues to the westward of Cape Haytien, and ten back in the interior from Monte Christ, which is on the north coast."

"Government is said to be making active preparations to carry on the war. A decree was published here on the 15th authorizing all citizens to fit out privateers; and a French barque of two hundred tons, piloted by a privateer, and a French barque, having lately been purchased and now lies in the harbor, together with a topsail schooner of six guns, (formerly the Kathleen, of Philadelphia,) and three little clippers of two guns each. This force, it is said, is only awaiting the arrival of a steamer, ordered from the United States, to sail for a blockade of Santa Domingo, while a large force is to march over and attack the town by land."

"The President still resides here, and intends to make Cape Haytien his permanent residence, though Porto-Prince continues to be the seat of Government. The President is now ill, and his general health is far from being good."

A later letter, dated at Cape Haytien on the 10th of September, says:

"On the 1st instant the Haytien fleet, consisting of one barque, a topsail, and two fore-and-aft schooners, carrying in all twenty guns, sailed hence for Monte Christ, where it arrived next day, and after some firing, by which neither party was injured, the Dominicans ran their vessels on shore and abandoned them. The Haytiens then burnt one of the schooners, and having got the other off, sent her in here a prize, with a malogony barge in tow, which had also been taken."

"On the 25th ultimo an 'arrete' was published here by the President, declaring all the Dominican ports blockaded, and that any foreign merchants who should, directly or indirectly, expedite a vessel to any of these ports, should forfeit his patent and be driven from the island."

"The fleet returned into port on the 8th. It is said its next expedition will be against Porto Platte. The Haytien Navy now numbers seven sail, viz. one barque, two topsail and four fore-and-aft schooners, amounting in all to about six hundred and seventy tons burden, and carrying thirty-two guns. "Rumors were current yesterday of new disturbances at Leogane and Jeremie, but nothing definite has yet reached us."

## THE EQUINOX AND THE WEATHER.

The Sun crossed the line between midnight of Saturday and Sunday, the 20th and 21st, and we have never known the weather to behave so conformably and so handsomely, according to the popular notion of how it ought to behave at such a crisis.

For many days, prior to Saturday, we had had a continuation of the most prostrating of all seasons—a violent September sun—with little or no air in circulation at night, and with an almost universal disposition to nausea and plethora about the head. On the night of the Equinox the clouds gallantly mustered from the north, as if they were going to volunteer against Mexico, poured out a fine shower, and then dispersed on Sunday night, leaving us with a clear sky and a glorious and bracing northwester.

We have never known the Equinox to come up to time with so exact a punctuality—and we begin now to believe in sidereal and lunar influences—in the hang of the moon—in her relative ecliptic position in her first quarter, and, to say all in one word, in the Dutch theories respecting the influence of that planet upon our world.—Richmond Whig.

## VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Atlantic steamer BRITANNIA arrived at Boston on Friday from Liverpool, bringing advices from that place to the 4th instant.

The Hon. EDWARD EVARTT, our late Minister to Great Britain, together with his Lady and other members of his family, were among her passengers. The commercial advices by this arrival are favorable.

Willmer & Smith's European Times says: "The Cotton market, that great barometer of public feeling, has shown symptoms of improvement. The fine weather has had a material influence in strengthening this feeling, and in dissipating the melancholy forebodings about the harvest which had taken possession of the public mind. The sales up to the end of the week exceeded 48,000 bags—a daily average of more than 8,000. In the four days since nearly 40,000 have been sold, and prices are evidently getting up. It is true that speculators have bought freely, but this is only a natural course, to be expected now that the harvest is considered secure."

Queen VICTORIA and Prince ALBERT were still absent, enjoying themselves in Germany, where they were treated with marked attention and hospitality.

The affairs of Ireland are represented as far from favorable. An Orange agitation now prevails, and the Repel movement appears to be on the wane.

The boats of the British ship-of-war Pantaloon, on the coast of Africa, after a most gallant action, captured a large slave, having a crew of about fifty-eight persons, composed chiefly of Spaniards. Eleven of the pirates were killed, and eight severely wounded.

The terms of a treaty of amity and commerce have been definitively agreed upon by the British and Brazilian negotiators.

The treaty between France and Morocco has at length been ratified by the Moorish Emperor. It fixes the limits of the territory between Algiers and Morocco, and is remarkable for containing an express acknowledgment on the part of the Emperor that Algiers is "a French possession."

Paris and the neighborhood has been visited with a whirlwind, which did great damage. At a village near Rouen it was so disastrous that it swept away several large manufactories and houses, and caused